

THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending Saturday was

5,605

copies, the largest paid circulation of any daily paper in this section.

No doubt the country is saved by this time.

Seems to have been overlooked that Secretary Ballinger is still in the cabinet.

It remains to be seen whether Judge Baldwin of Connecticut maintains his libel suit against Theodore Roosevelt after the election to-day.

The demands of proper equipment for protection from conflagration were forcibly brought to the attention of Williamstown people last night. Williamstown has been lucky heretofore.

The lumbering business in Vermont developed considerably during the year 1909, putting the state twenty-ninth in the list. There were 725 mills reporting to the census bureau, as compared with 596 in the year 1908. That doesn't indicate that the state is going backward.

Brattleboro is apparently on the threshold of a splendid industrial development, and no town in Vermont has recently shown any more hopeful signs of progress. The certainty of a large cotton mill industry is now followed by the announcement of Boston & Maine railroad plans which will greatly improve transportation there when carried out, including the construction of an adequate railroad station. All this dates back from the time when the huge Connecticut river dam was constructed, showing the wisdom of that move thus early.

Two parties of New York clubmen out for a week-end automobile spin in a friendly spirit of rivalry competed for the leadership of the procession, and the driver of the second machine tried to pass the other while traveling at a rate of sixty miles an hour, with the result that the mechanism gave way when a wheel hit a depression and the car was turned bottom-side up. One man was killed and three others were severely injured. A comparatively small percentage of motorists of this stamp of motorists will surely turn the tide of public sentiment against the use of public thoroughfares by automobiles. They are a menace to the entire class of automobilists, most of whom have regard to the rights of the general public to the roads.

ESTABLISHING LIBRARIES IN VERMONT.

It is to be hoped that the work of library establishment in Vermont will not be hindered by any belief that it is wrong to seek state aid as a nucleus and that the self-reliance of the communities so seeking will be destroyed by such aid. As The Times understands the law, it allows the state board of library commissioners to appropriate the sum of one hundred dollars for the purchase of books for such towns as indicate a desire to have a library. There is no intent in the provision to foster a hot-house infant, but it is hoped to stir up the interest of the people of such communities in the use of books and to develop an ambition to purchase more books, using the state aid as a nucleus. If it is admitted that a library of good books is a benefit for a community, then it must be admitted that the library is a benefit whether it is furnished by the townspeople themselves or by the state or by outsiders. The existence of a library is a power for good, and the manner of acquisition is of negligible bearing on that value. It is agreed that a certain personal interest will be added if the people of a town are alone responsible for the establishment of a library, but it is far better to have a trifling state aid in such towns as would never of their own initiative establish an institution of this sort.

ONLY THE NEW STYLES ARE HERE



We do not have to wait for the traveling salesman in order to see the coming styles for each season. We go to the market often and besides we have a regular New York resident buyer whose whole time is devoted to getting on to every new idea for men's dress as soon as it can be seen in New York; and the buyer keeps our store supplied, so you get Fifth Avenue fashions here without paying Fifth Avenue prices.

An example, here are some Suits now appearing in New York—coats without shoulder padding, collars with a soft roll and other new points.

Hose at 50 cents—the same that Fifth Avenue stores sell for 75 cents. Let us show you.

We Clean, Press and Repair Clothing.

The big store with little prices.

174 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont

Current Comment

Blackening the Blue Law.

If a bill introduced by Senator Powell becomes a law, drug stores, news stands, tobacco shops, boot blacks, barber shops, ice cream parlors and other businesses, usually opened on Sunday in progressive communities may be opened in Vermont before 11 o'clock in the forenoon. It ought to pass. If Vermont is to progress, it has got to follow the example of those states which have shown progression.—Burlington Clipper.

Estey's Resignation.

The resignation of Colonel J. Gray Estey of Brattleboro, commanding officer of the first regiment, Vermont National Guards, means the retirement of an energetic, progressive and thoroughly schooled military man. The election of his successor, by the line officers of the regiment will have special interest in Rutland as the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment and the one naturally in line for promotion is H. Edward Dyer of this city.—Rutland News.

Preventing Forest Fires.

The bill introduced by Representative N. K. Chaffee of Rutland in the Vermont legislature designed to prevent forest fires is one that should be passed, or at least its provisions in the main should be adopted as the law of the state. Vermont has taken some advanced steps in the forestry question during the past two years and has started a work of great value in the preservation of our timber resources. State Forester A. F. Hawes has proven to be a most energetic man, and Mr. Chaffee's bill follows his line of recommendations. Vermont has not lost as heavily as some of the western states by reason of forest fires, but it has lost enough. It is simply good business judgment for the state to take every possible measure to prevent the needless loss of timber in this direction. If the ravages of unintelligent tree chopping and of the fires can be avoided, a great deal will be done to save for the coming generations one of our principal sources of wealth.—Rutland News.

Why He Favors Hedgehog Bounty.

A bounty upon hedgehogs? Why—certainly. We own a cottage at Willoughby lake with a half a dozen of these hogs hanging around, so the higher the bounty the better. We would suggest five dollars a tail. Last August, one of these quill drivers gnawed a

hole up through the pantry floor, tunneled from thence up into the bread case, and the Lord only knows where it would have gone had it not struck some of our wife's cooking and turned back. We met the hole puncher a little later near the outside front steps by moonlight; but being in our pajamas, and the porcupine in its quills, there was a feeling akin to harmony between us, and we let the matter drop. We simply asked it and its friends to call around after the hedgehog bill had passed when we would give the matter more careful attention. There are some mighty good breeding grounds among the rocks around Willoughby, and if we can only get the bounty high enough, wages of us can make extremely good wages raising hedgehogs for the state. Continue to whoop'er up the bill.—Newport Express and Standard.

Repeal the Doe Law.

The deer season is most over and hunters report game very scarce as compared with last year during which 4,780 deer were killed of which 1,578 were does. It is natural to expect that the deer will be scarce and each year that allows the law permitting the killing of does to remain on the statute books will see diminishing numbers until the animal is almost if not quite extinct in this section. The law should be repealed whereby hunting is turned into legal slaughter instead of being the difficult task that a true sportsman enjoys. Sport! save the mark, consists of considered last year when the deer were plenty, in stepping into one's back yard and shooting at an animal which up to that time perhaps expected to be fed from the hand. All this talk about injury to crops may have some truth but let a law be passed by which deer committing depredations may be shot at any time, but repeal the present law this session, or extermination will result, which no one surely can desire.—Springfield Reporter.

Trusting Jurors.

The federal supreme court in an appeal murder case has just spurned a plea that the prisoner's constitutional rights were violated because the jurors who convicted him were allowed to read newspapers and to converse while hearing evidence. By so doing the court not only has rebuffed the habit of resorting to technical devices and half-splitting in the effort to thwart punishment for crime, but it has aided in the effort to broaden and enlarge the people's and the courts' views of the jury system. Just because it is so old and so fundamental in the evolution of the legal system of the country the jury has become more or less of a fetish, not to be touched or revitalized. Justice Holmes made it clear that they can be excessive segregation of a jury, and unnecessary exclusion of jurors from sources of news and opinion. He intimated that jurors are more trustworthy and honest and broad-minded than the present method of dealing with them during trials would seem to indicate they could be. Jury service should command the best and strongest men of the community. Every man is entitled to have the cause heard before a jury of his peers. But under present common practice of elimination many a panel is far from attaining that ideal.—Boston Herald.

\$100,000 for Burlington.

The business men of Burlington are waking up to the fact that something has got to be done to keep the queen city up to the mark. The census figures were not encouraging. While the increase in population that came to Vermont was confined to the cities and larger villages, Burlington, the largest city in the state, did not get her share of the increase. Some of the reasons for this are that business men, who are anxious to have the city go ahead, who are not possessed with the idea that it is better to keep it as a college city—a city of homes for the cultured and wealthy—appreciate that they can not sit still and allow Burlington's growth take care of itself.

It has got to be helped along. Plans have got to be made and carried out. No plans that amount to anything can be carried out without means. Quite a number of business men stand ready and willing to give their time and money, but they want the burden equalized. In community affairs there are always a few workers and givers. Very often they are not the men who can best afford to give the time and money. There is a movement on foot to raise \$100,000 for a fund to boom Burlington. It is argued that a sum of this proportion expended judiciously by a competent committee, will so increase property values as to take care of the bonds automatically.

This plan would distribute the burden equally. If a subscription paper is circulated a few will give comparatively large sums but the vast majority will have nothing to do with the movement. Often those best able to do so do not go on at all, although the results benefit from any public movement comes to them almost directly. The amount that each taxpayer would have to pay in a bonding scheme that would raise \$100,000, would be so small that even a man of meagre means would be ashamed to put it down opposite his name on a subscription paper, yet if all had to pay according to their ability the aggregate sum would be enough.

This matter has already been discussed by a few business men of Burlington—men who do things when they get started—and unless it is found that legal complications will prevent, something will probably be heard from it.—Burlington Clipper.

Education in Monument Business.

It may be fairly said that the rank and file in the monument business will compare favorably with those in the other lines of trade activity. Men from nearly all walks of life are engaged in it and there will be found among them men whose word is as good as their own, and men who have been trained by themselves by such means as were at their command in the early days. Numbered among them, too, in the business to-day, are many young men whose education in the common schools, the colleges and schools of art have made them the equals, in many, many cases, of men in any walk of life. But, and here's the rub, there are also many men who have had a business training whatever, and are guided only in all their dealings by deep-rooted, peculiar notions. They do not even read their trade journals; they have no comprehension of trade ethics, their one endeavor being to sell monuments—any kind at any price. In justice to the situation it must be said, however, that the type by no means confined to the retail branch of the trade; they are in evidence all along the line from the quarry to the cemetery, and this constitutes the weakest link in the monumental business of to-day. The question will follow: What is the remedy? And the answer is just as ready: Education! But who is to furnish it? Study of the problem for



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many years suggests a solution, which is fortunately close at hand: The associations of quarry owners, manufacturers, wholesalers, and of retailers. That this is a good field for association energy, and that educational material is in strong evidence, is patent to any one interested who has read the papers presented at the recent Rochester convention. These covered a very broad field of the monument business, were, as a whole, highly meritorious, and studied carefully were quite a liberal education in themselves. They were printed in full in most of the trade papers, and it should be superfluous to ask: Have you read them? Or have you asked any one else if he has read them? For the good of the cause put this question far and wide. Spread this gospel of education in better methods of business and higher ambitions, and it will soon lead to a revival which will effectively remove the canker spots from the spirit of the monument industry.—Monumental News.

Paving and Sewer Assessments in Rochester.

In Rochester, N. Y., pavements, sewers and other similar improvements are constructed under what is known as "local improvement ordinances." These ordinances provide, generally, that the entire cost of the work should be assessed, in the case of a pavement, upon the abutting property; and, in the case of a sewer, upon the drainage territory. This method of paying for such work is exactly the opposite to the practice in many New England cities, where the entire cost of such work is defrayed from the general fund.

This method in many cases imposes a hardship on the abutting property, but has resulted in increasing very largely the amount of improved streets over what there would have been had the opposite practice been followed. Out of practically 150 ordinances for such work adopted each year for several years past, scarcely any protest has been made to the city officials by the property owners.—The Municipal Journal.

The Vital Things.

"As long as I can find anything to do around home," says Mr. Walt Mason, "the vital things may all be canned and taken to the public dump." By which municipal metaphor (garbage cans and public dumps being rare on the farm) the lesson is endorsed that the private citizen had (or would) better attend to his own affairs and let the politicians attend to theirs. This is sound advice.

If there is anything more certain than another to transform politics and the "vital questions" into an inextricable tangle, it is the egotistic interference of the voter. It is his business to vote, not to muddle around about causes and platforms and reforms. See what a mess this new obsession of the voters has made of current politics! Everything is at loose ends; lifelong party men are deserting to the other side; tickets are sliced up into mince meat; and all this because the voter has developed a notion that he can decide vital questions for himself, can, in fact, do his own thinking.

The absurdity of the proposition is manifest. Politicians make their living by attending to these things for the voters, they are experts at the business, their decisions should be final. It is highly presumptuous for the voter to "butt in." Mr. Mason's philosophy has the genuine ring of homely common sense.—New York Globe.

Workmen's Compensation.

In some of the arguments presented to the special commission appointed to prepare a workmen's compensation bill it was gratifying to note a recognition of the fundamental principle that the wear and tear of the laborer as well as the wear and tear of machinery and depreciation of plant should properly be considered a part of the cost of production.

The United States is the only one of the great civilized nations which has been slow to recognize this principle, but the laxity has begun to work in this country. New York state has a fairly modernized workmen's compensation act. Massachusetts is proceeding in the matter with great deliberation.

Some of the reasons for delay urged before the special commission were that the time is too short for proper consideration of a bill to be presented to the next legislature, that some modification of the present employers' liability law would be better than a compensation act, and that such an act would tempt workmen to get injured just before the season of unemployment in order to get half pay during their loafing period.

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Jingles and Jests

In the Future.

Passenger—Any danger on this trip, cap?
Captain—Well, there's a pirate balloon above us and a submarine under us and we're carrying twenty tons of dynamite. Outside of that there's no cause for nervousness.—Buffalo Star.

After a Fashion.

Reporter—Senator, if I mistake not, your name has been mentioned once or twice in connection with the presidency.
Senator Lostmun—Why, yes; a London journal, I believe, once remarked that if the office of president of the United States was for sale I would probably buy it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

View Obstructed.

"What's the trouble?" asked the clerk.
"Isn't your room satisfactory?"
"Yes," answered the guest at the big sky-scraper hotel, "but I want those clouds pushed away from my windows."
—Hotel World.

"Thou Hast Thy Music, Too."

(After Swinburne.)
(We hear a great deal of the Spring Poet, but where the Poet of Autumn?—Weekly Paper.)
In the days when I nursed a desire To have my poetical fling, I would lip with the help of my lyre Of the deeds that are done in the spring. Then I sang of the skies and their glories, Till I saw I had sung them enough, So I strummed a few strains to Dolores, And similar stuff.

How I joyed in my jests and my rhythm! How I varied the vim of my verse! And I said I shall make money with 'em, And the press shall replenish my purse, With a fire after fame in my bosom, I invited some papers to bid For the right to retain 'em and use 'em; But nobody did.

Then I turned my attention to summer, And I sang of the wine that is red, Of the honey that comes from the hummer, And whatever came into my head, And I sang of the seas that are sunny; But although I had gotten the knack They always came back.

Yet I cannot construe my rejections As a hint to my manifold muse To refrain from those soulful selections Of songs that I love to let loose. And if Autumn's in need of a poet To laugh on the lyre or sob (Though I needn't say "if" for I know it), I'm on for the job.

—Truth.

Canned.

"What became of that peach of a hired girl you had?"
"Wife canned her."—Detroit Free Press.

Mental Influence.

"How far is it to Gloomville?" we ask of the native who is leaning over the gate.
"Ten mile, straight ahead," he answers.
"But we met a man a little way back and he said it was only two miles."
"Short, fat man, drivin' a flea-bitten screech hoss!"
"That's the man."
"Did ye meet him or pass him?"
"We passed him."
"Thought so. He's drivin' a balder I traded him, an' he didn't want his horse to know how much fuder it had to go."
—Chicago Post.

Young America.

That simple lad, oh where is he, Who flourished long ago, And claimed parental sympathy Because he stubbed his toe! Whose griefs that 'roused us to alarm No fiercer forms would take Than now and then a sunburnt arm Or just a stomach ache!

—Washington Star.

Winter Garment Specials

Ladies' Winter Coats, Skirts, Silk Petticoats, Furs, Tailored Waists and Flannelette Goods

Ladies' Coats, \$5.98, 7.50, 8.98, 10.00.
Ladies' \$25.00 Black Coats, samples, \$15.00 and 17.50.
Ladies' Black Skirts, \$2.98, 4.98 up.
Ladies' Black Silk Petticoat, special, 3.39.
Ladies' Waists, values not often found, at 98c each.
Ladies' Petticoats, \$1.25 value, at 95c each.

Flannelette Goods Specials

Ladies' Flannelette Robes, 50c.
Ladies' Flannel Robe, 79c, 89c and 1.00 each.
Ladies' Flannelette Skirts, 35c and 50c each.
Ladies' Flannelette Skirt, \$1.00 value, for 75c.

Children's Winter Goods

Children's Coats, \$1.98, 2.50, 2.98 up.
Children's Fur Coats, 3.98. Bonnets to match.
Children's Opossum Bonnets and Hats, 50c, 75c up.
Children's Flannelette Night Robes, 49c.
Children's Leggings, 50c, 75c and 98c.
Children's Toques, 25c and 50c.
Children's Underwear, all sizes, 25c and 50c.

It will pay you to visit this store to purchase winter goods—Blankets, Comfortables, Winter Underwear, Fleeced and Wool Hose, Kimonos, Outing Flannels.

See the 50c Scarf and Shams at 29c.

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—Widener.

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